Specify MISSISSIPPI GLASS

CATALOG NO. 49

Mississippi Products

Rolled Light Diffusing Glasses, Scientifically Designed to Distribute Illumination Advantageously

PRODUCTS

FIGURED GLASS
FIGURED WIRE GLASS
FIGURED MISCO WIRE GLASS
POLISHED FIGURED GLASS
POLISHED WIRE GLASS
POLISHED MISCO WIRE GLASS
HEAT ABSORBING GLASS
GLARE REDUCING GLASS
STRUCTURAL CORRUGATED GLASS
CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS
FLINT AND COLORED CATHEDRAL GLASS
CATHEDRAL AND WIRE VITAGLASS

MISSISSIPPI GLASS

The various patterns of Mississippi Figured Glass make it possible to choose styles that will be in keeping with the architecture of a building, as well as to obtain the maximum possible advantage from daylight illumination.

Brilliancy, strength, true cutting surface, uniformity of color and excellence of quality in Mississippi patterns combine with moderate cost to make Mississippi Glass the choice of thousands of architects, engineers and builders.

DISTRIBUTION

Mississippi Products are carried in stock by glass jobbers and dealers in every large city in the United States.

MISSISSIPPI WIRE GLASS

The Mississippi Glass Company is the original manufacturer of Solid Wire Glass, which is universally recognized as the standard, being the product upon which the Underwriters' standard was based in 1899.

Wire Glass—is glass having a wire netting completely embedded within the sheet in a position parallel to each surface. This is automatically effected while the glass is in a molten state and, therefore, insures homogeneous and solid wire glass.

ADAPTABILITY OF WIRE GLASS

The object of Wire Glass is to afford constant fire protection at a minimum cost, at the same time admitting and diffusing the light. It is particularly suitable for use in windows, doors, transoms, skylights, and all places where fire or breakage protection is required.

ADVANTAGES OF WIRE GLASS

When employed as above mentioned, Wire Glass may be cracked by severe heat or sudden shock, but the wire mesh will hold the pieces in place, preventing their falling and causing serious injury or loss of life. It will also prevent draft and hold a fire within the bounds of its origin.

UNDERWRITERS' REQUIREMENTS

Standard wire glass ¼ in. in thickness for use in labeled fire window frames and in such labeled fire doors and fire door frames as are recognized when equipped with glass lights.

See Underwriters' Laboratories classification of wire glass sizes permissible for:

1—Openings in corridor and room partitions.
2—Openings in exterior walls.
3—Openings to exterior fire escapes.
4—Openings in vertical shafts.

ORDERING

Glass being one of the last materials to go into a building, it is often not ordered far enough ahead to give the manufacturer time to cut the glass to sizes and make shipment in time to enclose the building by the date desired. It is, therefore, advisable to give this point consideration in due time in order to avoid unnecessary delay.

In ordering always specify width first. In wire glass, the twist of the wire runs with the length of the sheet. When giving sizes remember that the first dimension is understood to be the width.

HOW TO SPECIFY WIRE GLASS

Mississippi Wire Glass shall be installed in (specify location) and in all places marked "W.G." on plans and elevations.

The Wire Glass to have a thickness of at least ¼ in. at thinnest point. Wire mesh to be not larger than ⅞ in., and no wire used for such mesh to be smaller than No. 24 B&S gauge.

Wire mesh to be (specify) standard woven wire, or welded Misco wire mesh.

State name of glass pattern and location in which it is to be installed.

Identification on Mississippi Wire Glass

This seal is 2¼ in. in diameter and is printed in red.

For Full List of Sizes and Thicknesses of Mississippi Products See Page 3

MISSISSIPPI PRODUCTS—MAXIMUM SIZES AND APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS

PLAIN GLASS

NAME	Thickness	Max. Width	Max. Length	Weight Unpk'd	Weight Packed	Thickness	Max. Width	Max. Length	Weight Unpk'd	Weight Packed
Aurora	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2
Bandlite	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	54	136	2.7	3.2
Bevelite	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	54	136	2.7	3.2
Dewlite	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2
Factrolite	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2
Florentine	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	–	–	–	–	–
Hammered	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2
Hylite	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2
Luxlite	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2
Magnalite A.	1/4	60	144	3.3	4.0	–	–	–	–	–
Magnalite B.	1/4	60	144	3.3	4.0	–	–	–	–	–
Pentecor	1/8	48	100	2.0	2.5	7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2
Pluralite	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2
Ribbed	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2
Ribbed	3/8	60	144	5.0	6.5	1/2	60	132	6.5	8.0
Smooth Rough	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2
Syenite	1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5	7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2

NAME	Thickness	Max. Width	Max. Length	Weight Unpk'd	Weight Packed	Thickness	Max. Width	Max. Length	Weight Unpk'd	Weight Packed
Bandlite Softone						7/32	54	136	2.7	3.2
Bevelite Softone						7/32	54	136	2.7	3.2
Broadlite						1/8	48	132	2.0	2.5
Broadlite						7/32	60	136	2.7	3.2
Coolite Hammered						1/8	34	132	2.0	2.5
Coolite Hammered						1/4	34	144	3.3	4.0
Improved Structural Corrugated Flint						3/8	50	144	6.3	8.2
Structuralite						3/8	50	144	5.3	6.7
Polished Aurora						7/32	60	135	2.8	3.5
Polished Dewlite						7/32	60	135	2.8	3.5
Polished Syenite						7/32	60	135	2.8	3.5
Vita Glass Plate						5/32	60	100	2.3	3.0
Vita Glass Sheet						1/9	46	60	1.6	2.2
Vita Glass Rolled						1/8	30	90	2.0	2.5
Vita Glass Rolled						1/4	30	72	3.3	4.1
Vita Glass Agricultural						1/8	30	90	2.0	2.5

WIRE GLASS

Factrolite	1/4	60	144	3.4	4.0	–	–	–	–	–
Hammered	1/4	60	144	3.4	4.0	–	–	–	–	–
Hylite	1/4	60	144	3.4	4.0	–	–	–	–	–
Magnalite A.	1/4	60	144	3.4	4.0	–	–	–	–	–
Magnalite B.	1/4	60	144	3.4	4.0	–	–	–	–	–
Pentecor	1/4	60	144	3.4	4.0	–	–	–	–	–
Ribbed	1/4	60	144	3.4	4.0	3/8	60	132	5.0	7.0
Ribbed	1/2	60	132	6.5	8.5	5/8	46	132	8.5	10.5
Ribbed	3/4	44	132	10.0	12.0	7/8	44	120	11.5	13.5
Syenite	1/4	60	144	3.4	4.0	–	–	–	–	–

Smooth Rough	1/4	60	144	3.4	4.0	3/8	60	132	5.0	7.0
Polished	1/4	60	132	3.1	4.4	3/8	60	132	5.1	7.0
Polished	1/2	44	120	7.0	9.0	5/8	42	108	8.2	10.2
Polished	3/4	42	96	10.0	12.0	–	–	–	–	–
Coolite Hammered						1/4	34	144	3.4	4.0
Corrugated Flint						3/8	55	132	6.3	8.2
Misco Hammered						1/4	56	144	3.4	4.0
Misco Polished						1/4	58	132	3.7	4.4
Misco Polished Coolite						1/4	58	132	3.7	4.4
Vita Glass Rough						1/4	30	72	3.4	4.1

GLARE REDUCING FINISH

Can be applied to both surfaces only of glasses listed above except the Vita glasses. G.R. treatment cannot be applied to glass over 30" x 136". Softone finish on Bandlite and Bevelite can be applied to either or both surfaces.

CATHEDRAL GLASS

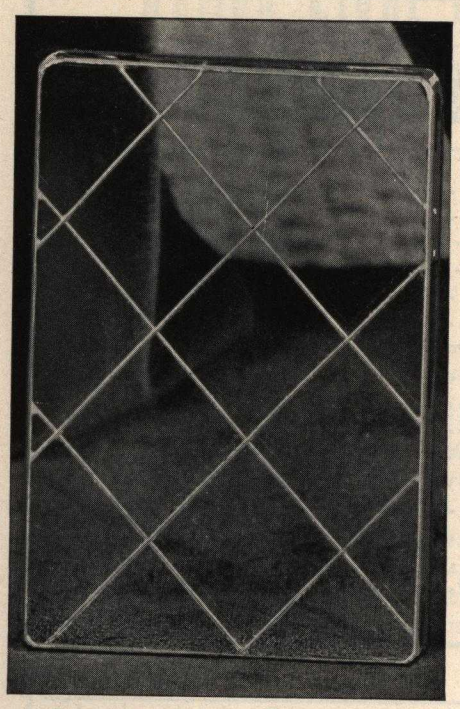
Hammered	No.	Hammered	No.	Hammered	No.	Hammered	No.	Hammered	No.	Smooth	No.
Flint	1	Amber	34LLL	Amber	47	Cobalt Blue	58	Var. Opal.	313M	Flint	1
Green	13	Amber	34LL	Amber	48	Green	63	Ripple	No.	Amber	34LLLL
Wine	16	Amber	34L	Amber	49	Green	65	Flint	1	Opal	300 D
Wine	18	Amber	34	Copper Blue	50	Var. Opal.	305M	Amber	34L	Opal	300 W
Wine	20	Amber	35	Copper Blue	51	Var Opal.	306M	Seeded	No.		
Wine	25	Amber	45	Cobalt Blue	56	Var. Opal.	308M	Flint	1		
Amber	34LLLL	Amber	46	Cobalt Blue	57	Var. Opal.	310M	Amber	34LLLL		

Cathedral thickness scant 1/8". Maximum width 30" or 32". Maximum length 84" or 90". Weight: Unpacked, 1½ lbs. Packed, 2 lbs.

General Notes:

Most glasses are often available up to 60" wide. Information on request. Weights shown are in pounds per square foot. Dimensions in inches. The packed weights listed are average for all case sizes; ordinarily the glass in full cases will weigh somewhat less than listed. Full cases of stock sheets weigh approximately 1500 lbs. Mill sizes 950 lbs. Normal cut sizes 900 lbs. See our packing schedule.

In ordering glass, the first dimension should be the width, the second the length. All ribs and twists in wire run with the length.



POLISHED "MISCO" WIRE GLASS
PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE

"MISCO" POLISHED WIRE GLASS

Each Intersection of Wire Is Welded

"Misco" is the latest development in wire glass brought about as a result of many requests from the architectural and engineering professions for something as efficient as the Standard Wire Glass, but more attractive in appearance. "Misco" has been submitted to the Underwriters' Laboratories for test and received their full approval.

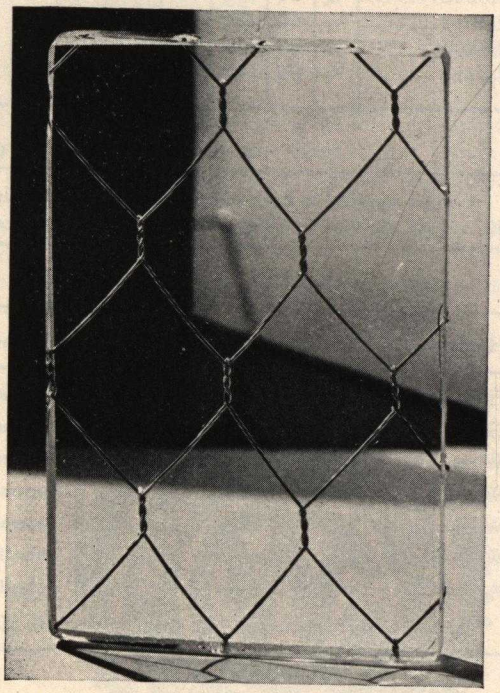
"Misco" can be obtained not only in polished, as illustrated, but in other surface patterns. (See chart, page 3). To be sure of getting this new glass, specify it by name—"Misco."

MISSISSIPPI POLISHED WIRE GLASS

The Standard

In 1893 the Mississippi Glass Co. began the manufacture of wire glass. Fire and breakage demonstrations soon convinced architects, engineers and the general public of its ability to protect buildings from fire without keeping the interior in utter darkness.

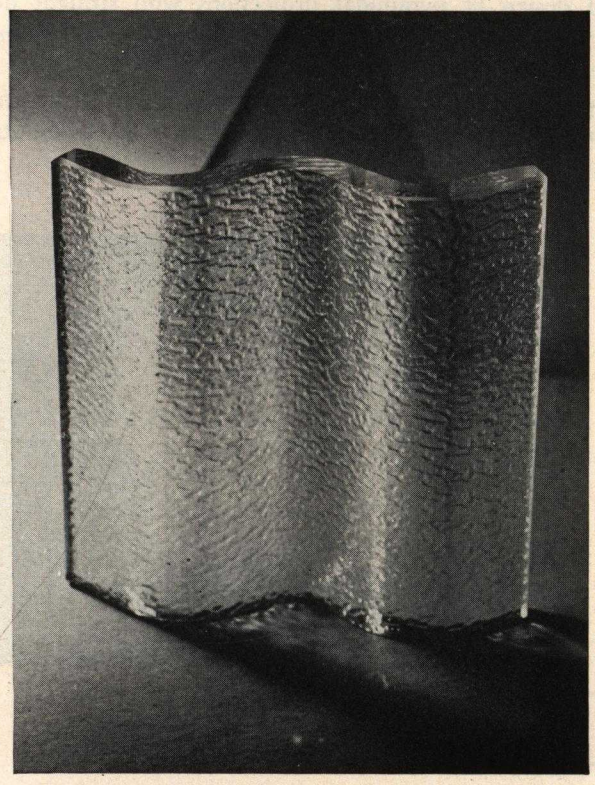
A circular sent out Aug. 24, 1899 stated "The Solid Wire Glass manufactured by the Mississippi Glass Co. is the only make of wire glass officially approved by Boards of Fire Insurance Underwriters. Since that time wire glass has been made by other manufacturers but Mississippi wire glass is still *recognized as standard.*



POLISHED WIRE GLASS
PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE

7a

IMPROVED STRUCTURAL CORRUGATED GLASS

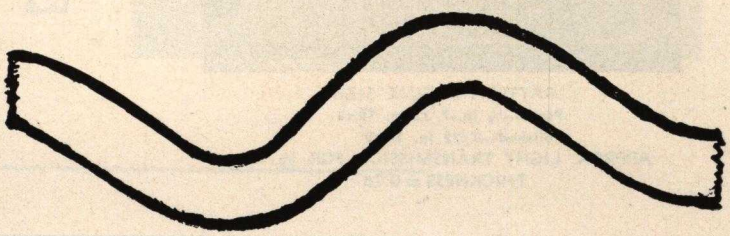


HALF SIZE

A heavy corrugated glass with one surface lightly stippled for obscurity and light diffusion, corrugations 2½ in. from center to center, thickness of glass approximately ⅜ in. and over-all thickness of the sheet approximately 1⅛ in.

This glass offers Architects and Decorators a wonderful opportunity to create new and attractive lighting and decorative effects for interiors of Offices, Showrooms, Banks, and Residences.

It has an unusual, substantial, rich appearance of quality and character, which is most impressive to any critical observer.



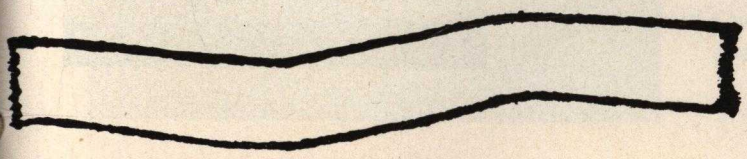
ACTUAL SIZE

"STRUCTURALITE"

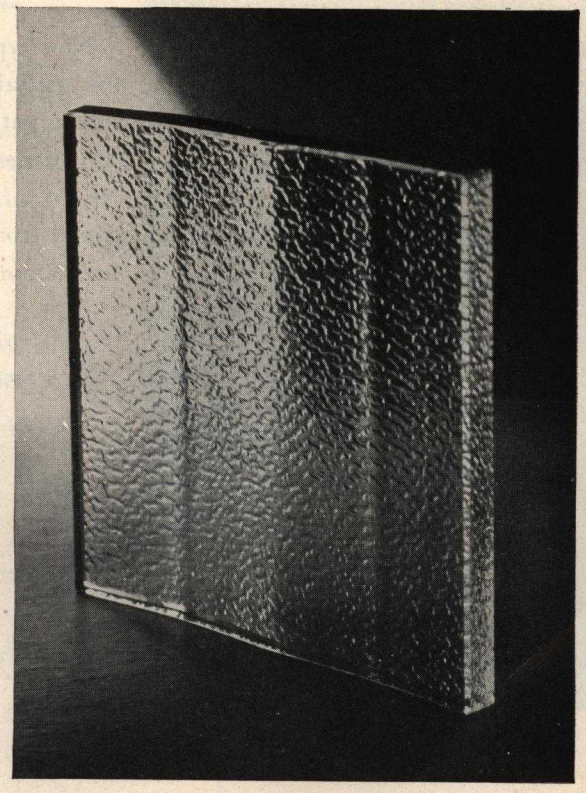
A heavy glass with one surface lightly stippled, the shallow corrugations giving the effect of a straight line pattern of unusual life and character.

This is a companion pattern to Improved Structural Corrugated, in that the surface is substantially the same with very shallow corrugations. It can be used in the same manner and in perfect harmony, if so desired.

Corrugations 2½ in. from center to center, thickness of glass approximately ⅜ in. and overall thickness of the sheet approximately ½ in.

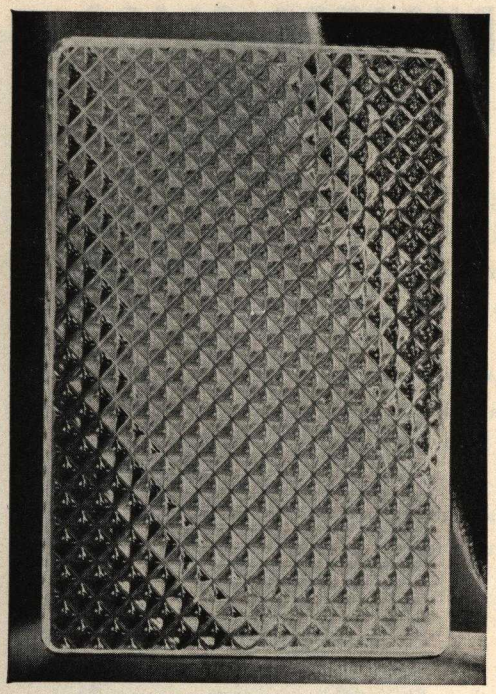


ACTUAL SIZE



HALF SIZE

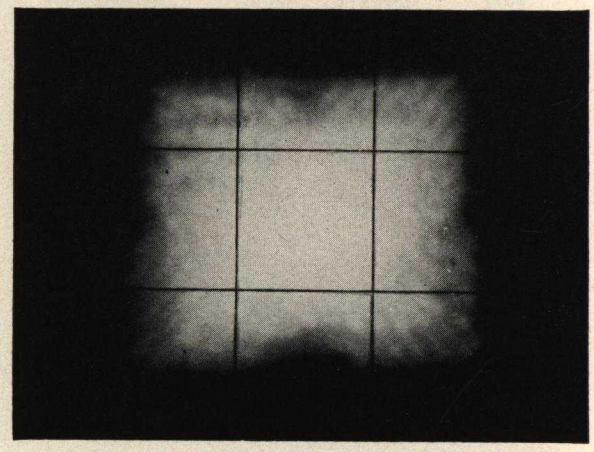
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 3



PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain—⅛ in.-7/32 in. Thick
Polished—7/32 in. Thick
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR ⅛ IN. THICKNESS = 0.76

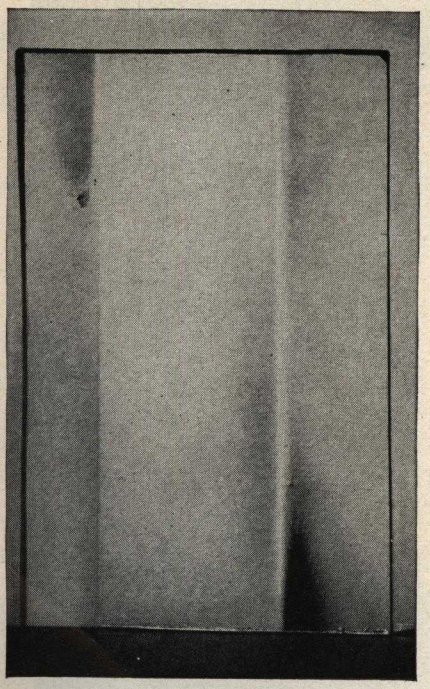
"AURORA"

A diamond design of pyramidal projections with straight depressed valleys which make it easy to clean. An unusually efficient obscure pattern with high transmission of light. Light which is diffused in square shape design is deflected to working plane and to ceiling where it is reflected down and shadows from horizontal illumination are eliminated.



LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART

"BANDLITE"



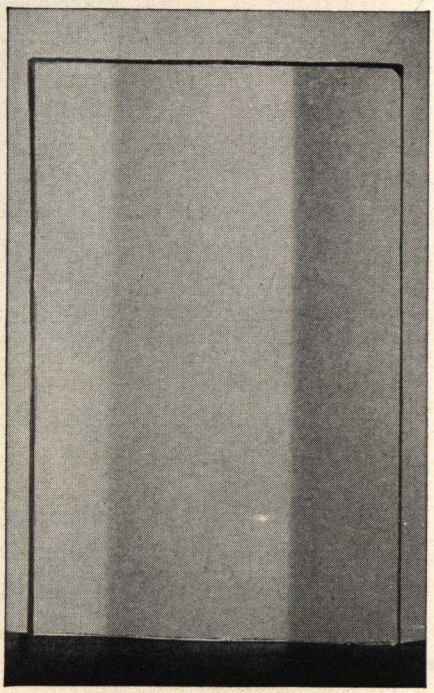
New types of glass suitable for special decorative design. These patterns give an architect or designer an opportunity to produce interesting effects from natural and artificial illumination.

MADE WITH FIRE GLAZED, POLISHED OR SOFTONE SURFACE

⅛ and 7/32 inches thick

PATTERNS ACTUAL SIZE

"BEVELITE"

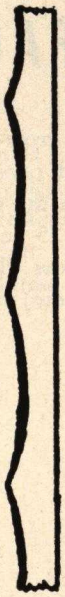


ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 3

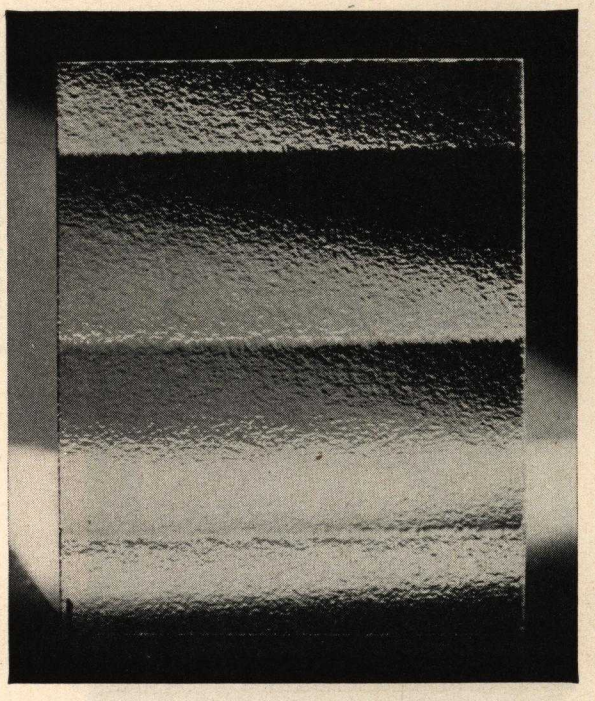
"BROADLITE"

Conspicuous for its brilliance and obscurity, with a lustrous pleasing texture which produces an atmosphere of beautiful rich quality, so important in modernization work.

In new work it carries out the streamlined effect which is so popular with everyone.

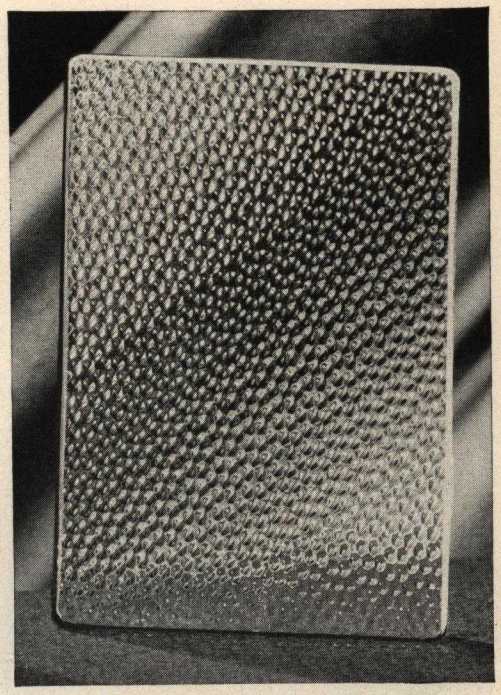


PATTERN CONTOUR ACTUAL SIZE
Thicknesses—⅛ in. and 7/32 in.

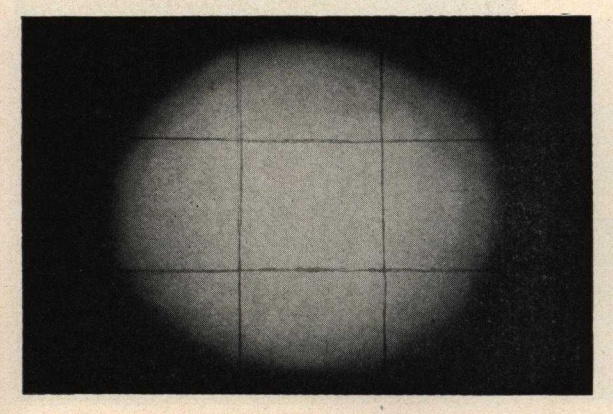


"DEWLITE"

Designed for maximum light diffusion. Small slightly elevated lenses grouped in an attractive manner and spaced to avoid dirt-collecting pockets. It is very easily cleaned and gives a uniform distribution of daylight or artificial illumination in a circular shaped pattern.

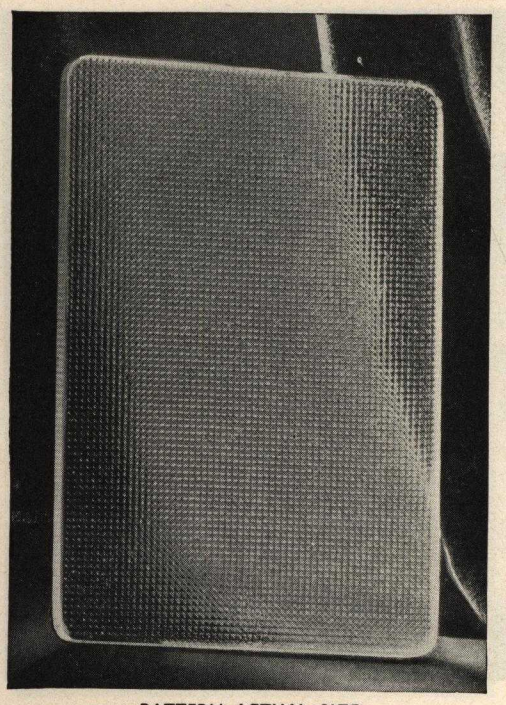


PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain—⅛ in.-7/32 in. Thick
Polished—7/32 in. Thick
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR ⅛ IN. THICKNESS = 0.885



LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART

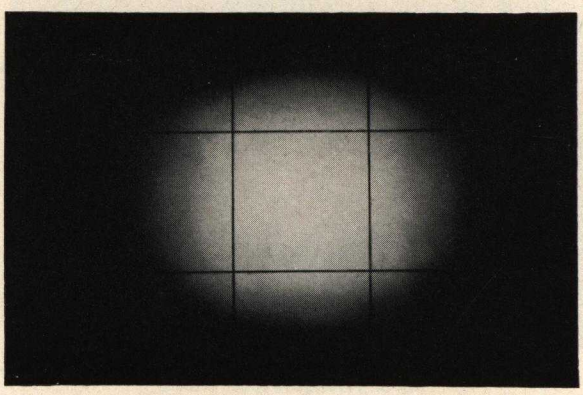
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 3



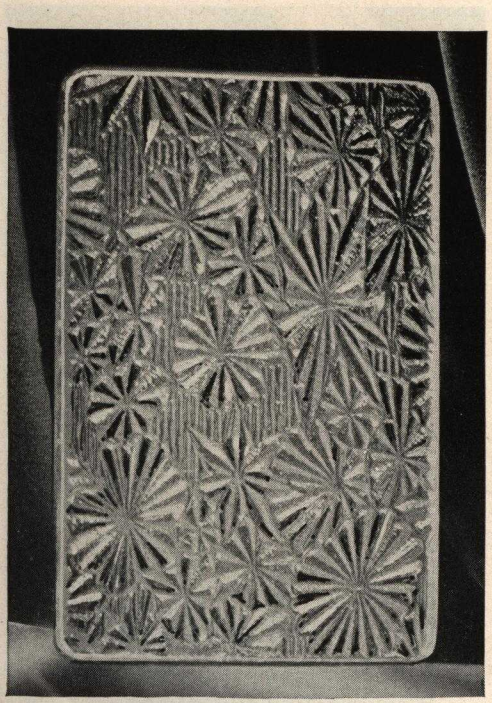
PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain—⅛ in.-7/32 in. Thick
Wire Glass—¼ in. Thick
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR ⅛ IN. THICKNESS = 0.875

"FACTROLITE"

A cross-rib which forms tiny concave lenses to break up the direct rays of the sun and diffuse the light in all directions; cuts down the sun's intensity near the windows increasing the illumination 25 feet from the window about 72% over that from clear window glass. Especially designed for use in vertical (side wall window) openings of industrial buildings.



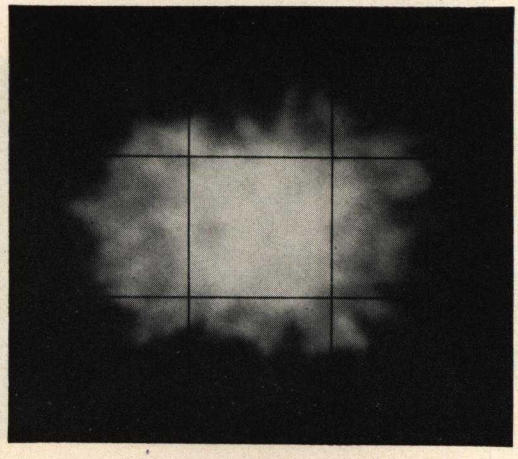
LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART



PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
(Plain—⅛ in. Thick Only)
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR ⅛ IN. THICKNESS = 0.885

"FLORENTINE"

One of America's first and most extensively used figured rolled sheet glass patterns. Purely an ornamental design for partitions or screens where obscurity is desired.

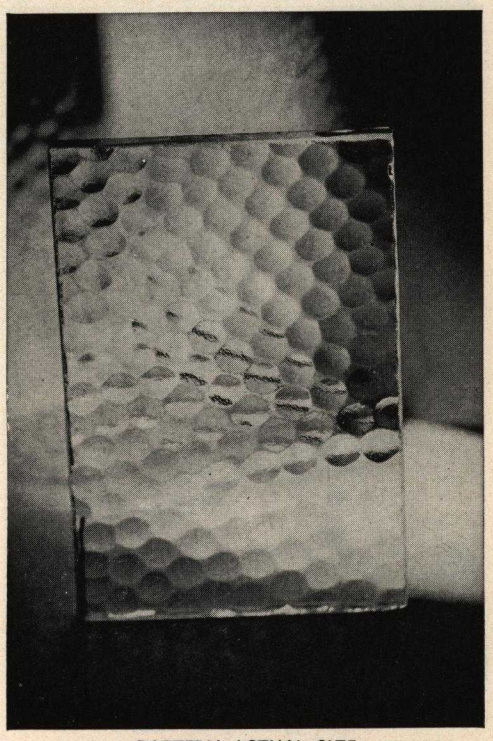


LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART

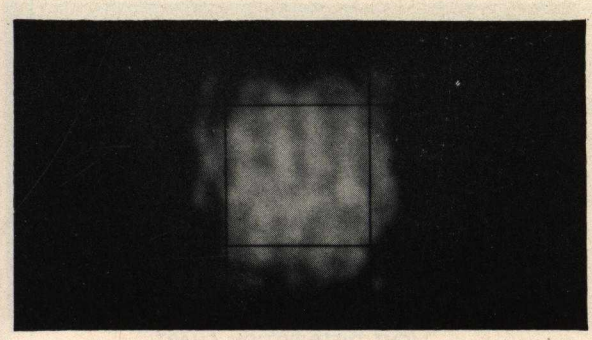
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 3

"HAMMERED"

The design is formed by a series of raised adjacent lenses which provide the appearance of a hammered surface. Especially designed for industrial buildings, which are exposed to excessive dirt accumulation as it is classed among the easier glasses to clean. It is obscure and provides good light transmission and distributes light in a circular pattern.



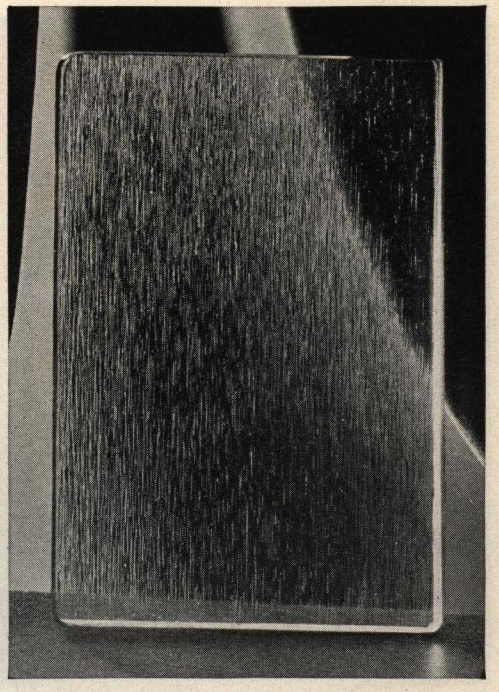
PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain and Wire Glass, see Page 3 for Thicknesses
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR 1/8 IN. THICKNESS = 0.875



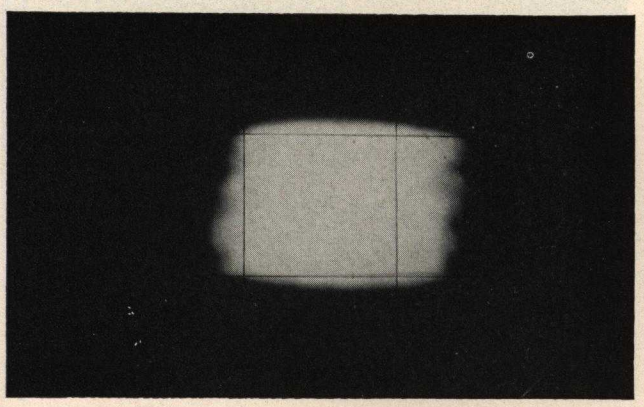
LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART

"HYLITE"

A comparatively clear, irregular pattern designed to transmit a maximum of light. Particularly suited to north elevations to utilize the thoroughly diffused north light without impairing its quality or quantity.

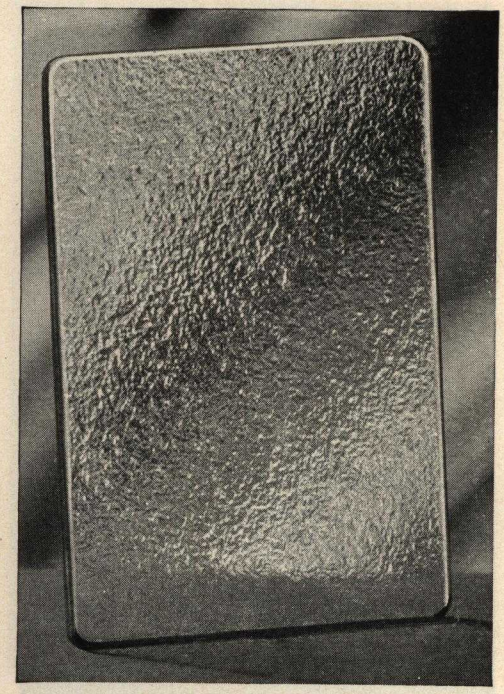


PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain—1/8 in.-7/32 in. Thick
Wire Glass—1/4 in. Thick
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR 1/8 IN. THICKNESS = 0.905



LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART

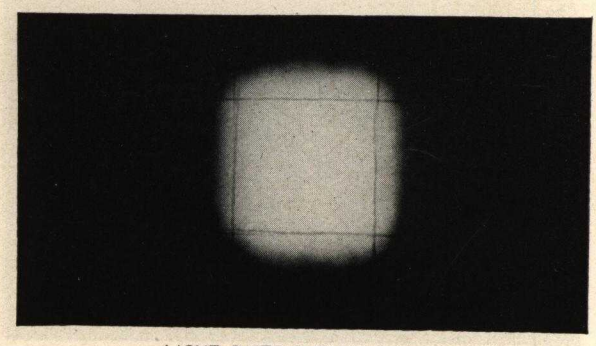
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 3



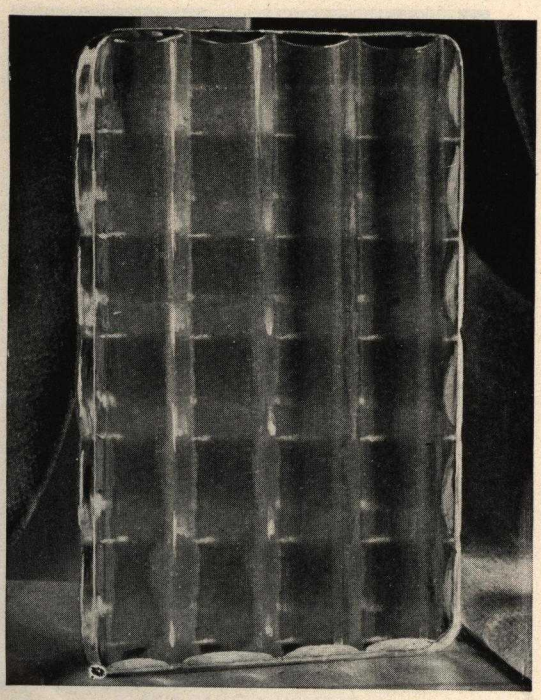
PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain—⅛ in.-7/32 in. Thick
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR ⅛ IN. THICKNESS = 0.885

"LUXLITE"

A very simple indefinite design. Almost smooth, yet rough enough to obscure vision. An excellent foundation for decorative etchings of glass panels used in artistic lighting screens, fluorescent luminaires, shower doors, and office partitions.



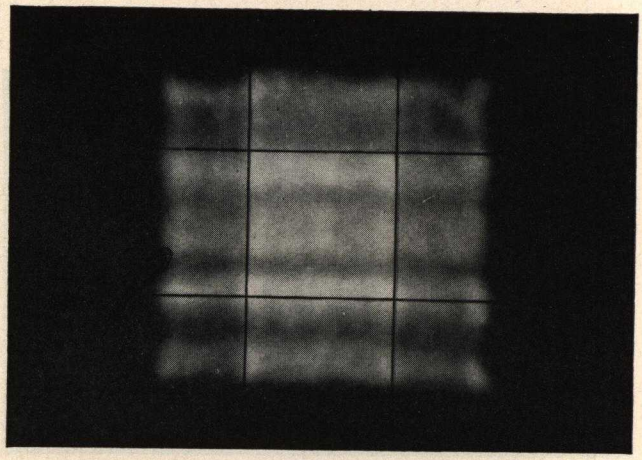
LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART



PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain—¼ in. Thick
Wire Glass—¼ in. Thick
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR ¼ IN. THICKNESS = 0.875

"MAGNALITE A"

This is an unusual design of figured rolled sheet glass in that it has especially designed cylindrical lenses on each surface, running at right angles to each other—to produce a particular type of light distribution which is most desirable for ceiling light or panel illumination.

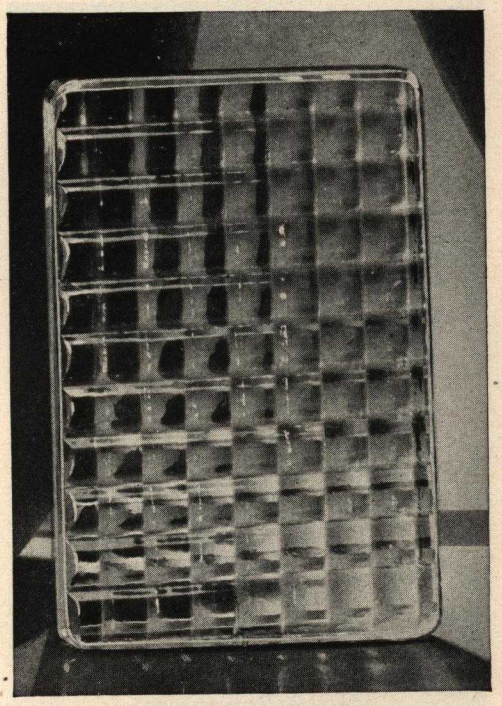


LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART

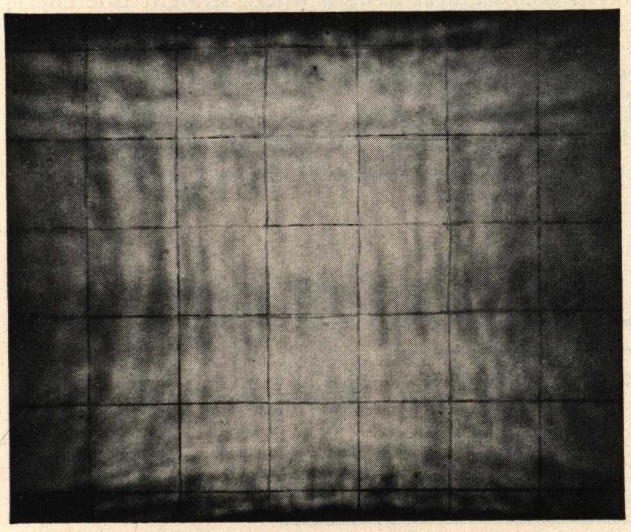
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 3

"MAGNALITE B"

The design of this glass is very similar to Magnalite "A," except in size of cylindrical lenses which are smaller and which affords a more uniform distribution of light. So obscure that objects behind the glass are well concealed.



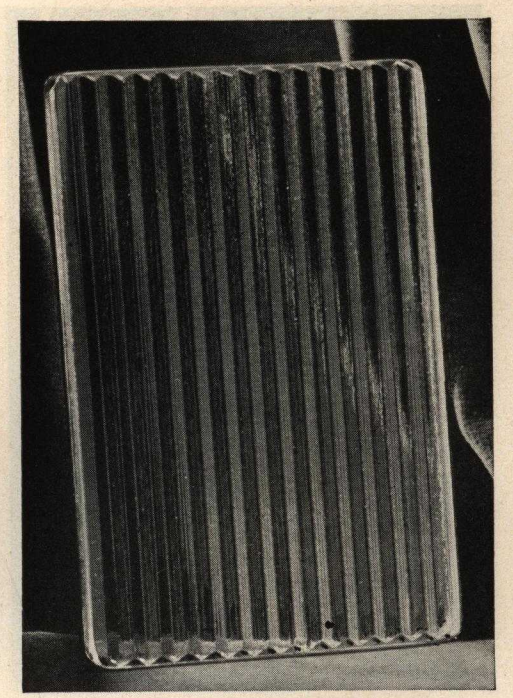
PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain—¼ in. Thick
Wire Glass—¼ in. Thick
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR ¼ IN. THICKNESS = 0.805



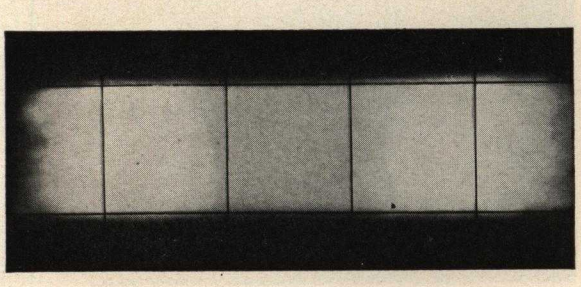
LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART

"PENTECOR"

The design consists of approximately eight parallel ribs per inch, forming a light transmission pattern rectangular in shape. A popular glass shield for fluorescent lighting with or without glare-reducing finish.

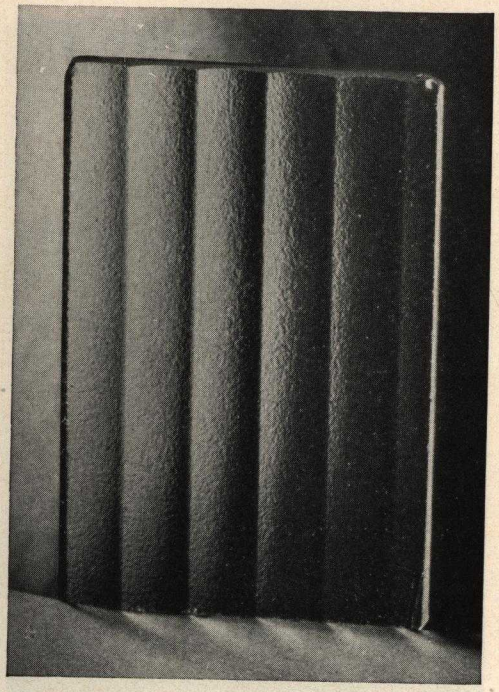


PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain ⅛ in.-7/32 in. Thick
Wire Glass—¼ in. Thick
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR ⅛ IN. THICKNESS = 0.885



LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 3

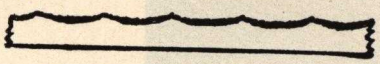


PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain 1/8 in.-7/32 in. Thick

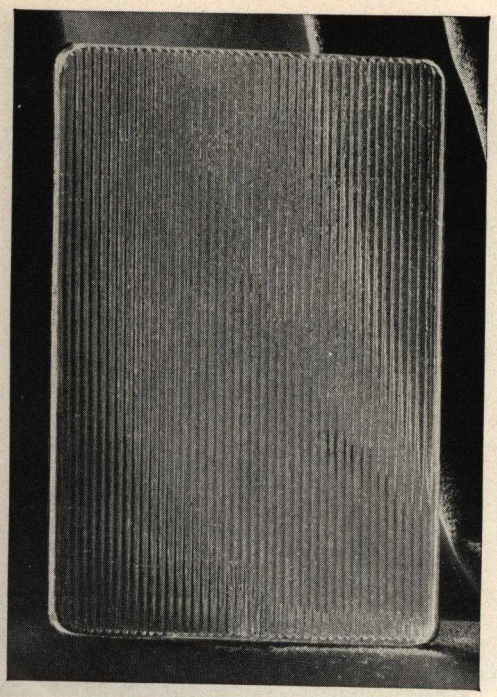
"PLURALITE"

A shallow fluted glass especially adapted for use in fluorescent luminaires or in architectural designs where straight line effects are desired.

The fluted surface has a delicately stippled texture which gives the glass an excellent surface, making it suitable for use in the very finest buildings where only the best of quality would be satisfactory.



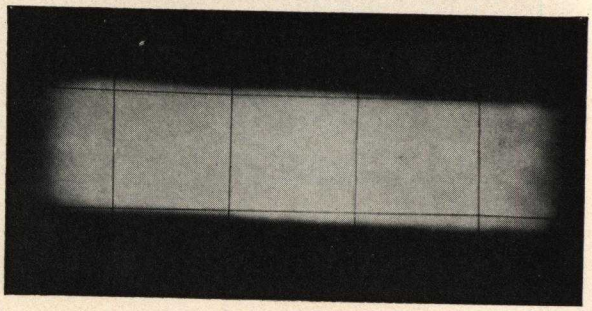
PATTERN CONTOUR ACTUAL SIZE



PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain and Wire Glass—See Page 3, Thicknesses
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR 1/8 IN. THICKNESS = 0.885

"RIBBED"

The design consists of approximately twenty-two fine parallel ribs per inch, which spread light perpendicularly to the ribs, forming a light transmission pattern rectangular in shape. When installed the ribs should be vertical.

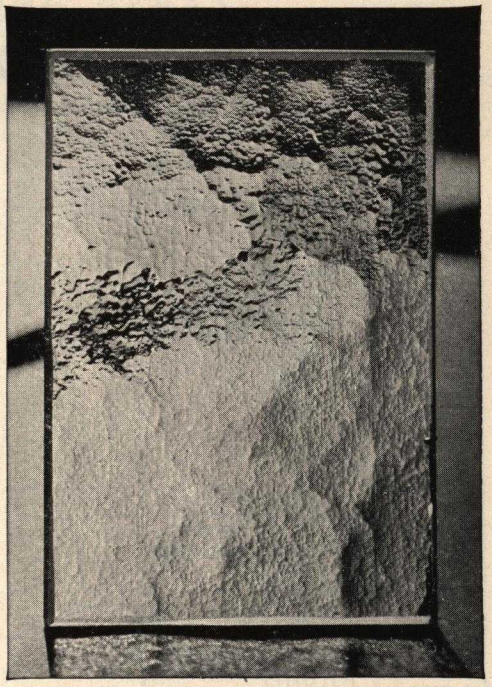


LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 3

"SMOOTH ROUGH"

Smooth Rough Glass was designed primarily for use in industrial buildings where normal light transmission was desirable and a glass which would be easily cleaned was preferable. But the surface of this glass is so attractive it has become very popular with architects who specialize in colonial design for all kinds of buildings.

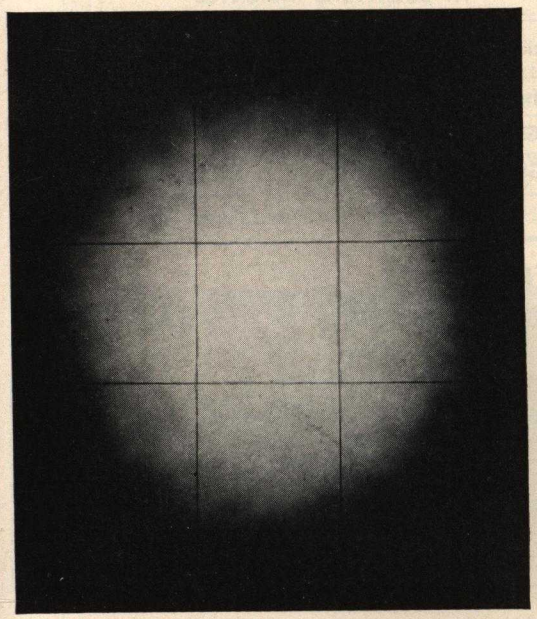


PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain 1/8 in.-7/32 in. Thick
Wire Glass—1/4 in. Thick

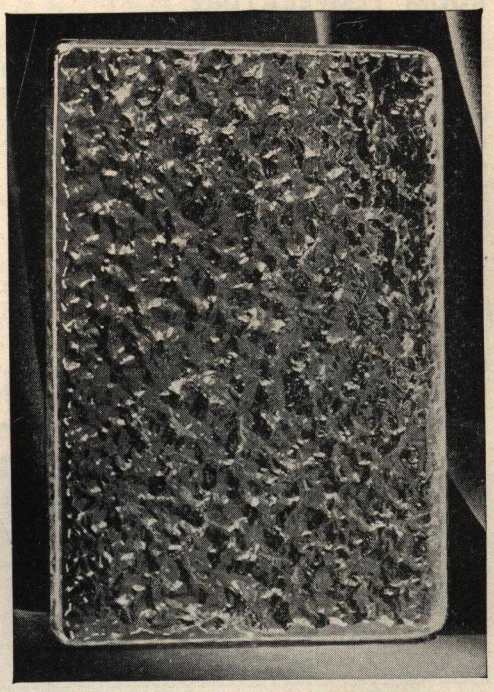
Note: This glass is available west of the Rocky Mountains only.

"SYENITE"

The irregular pebbled design is very attractive, deeply impressed in the surface, highly obscure and unusually brilliant in appearance. Has high transmission and diffuses light in a circular shaped pattern.



LIGHT DISTRIBUTION CHART



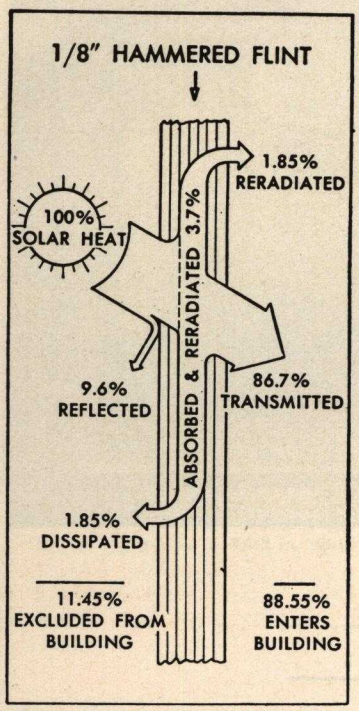
PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE
Plain, Polished and Wire Glass—See Page 3, Thicknesses
APPROX. LIGHT TRANSMISSION FOR 1/8 IN. THICKNESS = 0.875

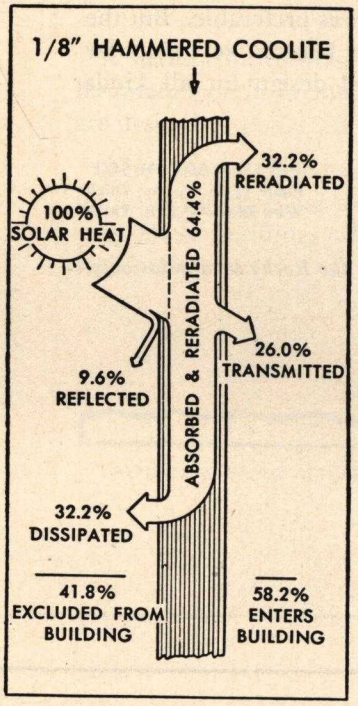
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 3

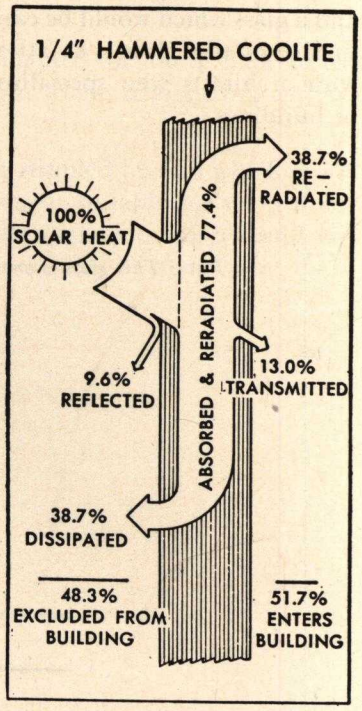
"COOLITE"

HEAT ABSORBING GLASS

Coolite Reduces Solar Heat Transmission and Improves Working Conditions







ROOM TEMPERATURE

Tests show that by installing Coolite instead of ordinary glass, room temperature can be reduced about 11°, which means a considerable difference in the comfort of any building in which Coolite is installed. Furthermore, this much reduction in room temperature would naturally reduce the cooling load on any air conditioning equipment, resulting in a saving in maintenance cost.

The following figures show that Coolite glass absorbed a larger portion of the solar radiation than clear or the Ribbed glass. The results of this are indicated by the temperature of Coolite glass, which averaged 11.5° F. higher than the other glasses; the temperature of the floor averaged 20.4° F. lower under Coolite than under the other glasses; and the temperature of the air averaged 11° F. lower under the Coolite than under the other glasses.

In this test, which was to simulate a roof lighting installation, ¼ in. thick glass was used to conform with standard practice.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, DEGREES FAHRENHEIT AT LOCATIONS INDICATED

Location	Glass	Air at Center of enclosure	Floor surface
¼" Clear Glass.....	126°	134.4°	147.6°
¼" Ribbed Glass.....	124°	135°	147.6°
¼" Coolite Glass.....	136.2°	123.7°	127.3°

Outside air temperature in shade averaged 97.6° F.

COOLITE TRANSMISSION FACTORS

AVERAGES OF ALL ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORIES MEASUREMENTS ON COOLITE FOR TWO YEARS

PATTERN	⅛" Thickness		¼" Thickness	
	Light	Heat	Light	Heat
Polished (Test Sample)	62%	28%	49%	14.6%
Hammered	59%	26%	47%	13%
Hammered, G. R.*	43%	21%	31%	7%

*G.R. DENOTES GLARE REDUCING FINISH.

NOTE: The figures for ⅛" thickness are for the average thickness of our "⅛"" glass of .160 inches.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 3

COOLITE HEAT ABSORBING GLASS

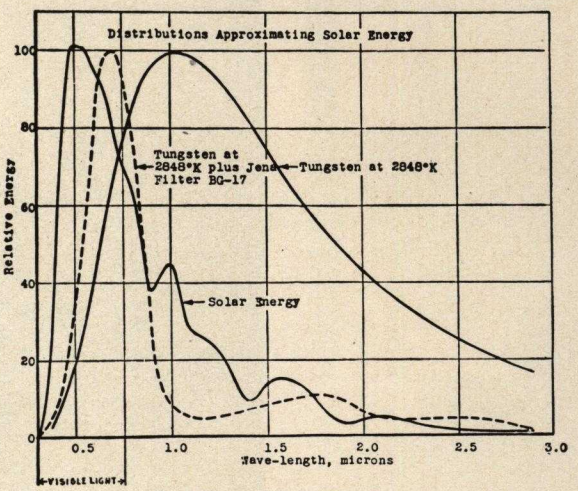
Fundamentally, heat absorbing glass is made to reduce the transmission of *solar radiation,* which is different from that of an artificial source, such as a so-called heat lamp or projection lamp which emits a very high percentage of infra-red radiation, not possible to obtain from sunlight. Therefore in all tests or demonstrations of heat absorbing glasses, the procedure specified by the National Bureau of Standards should be employed in order to make a true comparison. For example, a glass may be made to transmit very little infra-red radiation of the wave lengths emitted by an ordinary electric lamp but the amount of solar heat transmitted by this glass could be relatively high. Therefore you cannot place different types of glass in front of an electric light and determine which is best for reducing solar heat transmission.

In order to determine the efficiency of any glass, the testing or demonstrating apparatus in which an electric light is used as a heat source, must be equipped with the proper filter to make the artificial heat source comparable to sunlight.

COLOR: Coolite is a pleasing cool blue with a greenish cast. Due to inherent manufacturing conditions, we cannot guarantee exact uniformity of color, but it is held within reasonable manufacturing tolerances.

TESTS: It has always been our policy to employ a reputable laboratory to make and report tests which we believe will be of interest to our friends who use Mississippi Products.

Any progressive organization must maintain a private research laboratory of some sort in order to control the quality of their products. But for published official engineering information, we believe tests should be made by a reputable independent testing laboratory in accordance with accepted test specifications which enable all laboratories to test materials under identical conditions.



Graph Showing Solar Radiation Curve

As Coolite glass is designed to reduce solar heat transmission, a comparison of curves for sunlight and artificial light, also the corrected curve for a 100-watt 115-volt projection lamp through a BG17 filter which makes the artificial heat source more comparable with sunlight, are given above.

GLARE REDUCING COOLITE GLASS

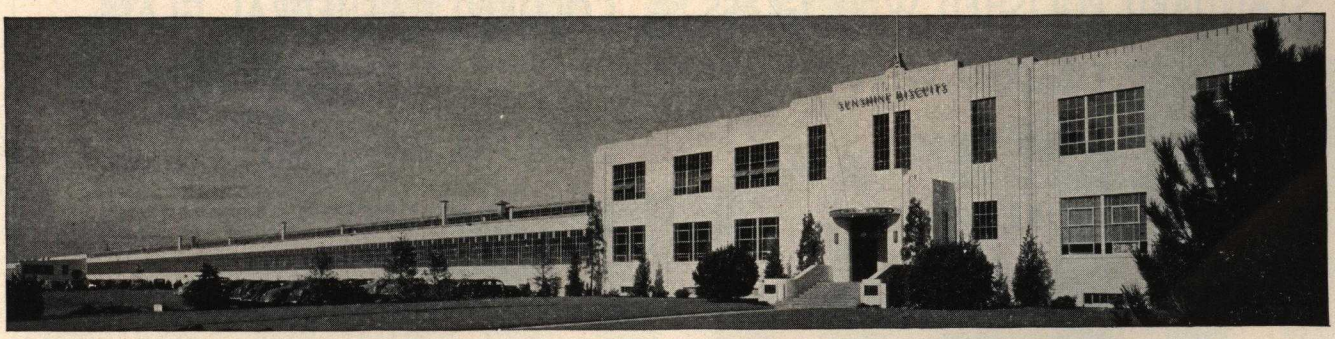
Where direct sunlight or severe glare from reflecting surfaces is objectionable, and so impairs the vision of employees that inaccuracy or curtailed production results, it is desirable to reduce glare to maintain efficiency and comfort.

The intensity of light from the sun varies with the seasons and hours of the day. Therefore the location of a building and its exposure to glaring sunlight would determine which type and thickness of Glare Reducing Coolite would best suit the purpose. If the glare is moderate, 1/8-in. Glare Reducing Hammered Coolite would perhaps accomplish the desired results, but if glare is extreme it would be advisable to use 1/4-in. Glare Reducing Ribbed Coolite.

The purpose of Coolite glass is to reduce solar heat transmission and if you refer to the preceding page you will see that the surface treatment of Glare Reducing Coolite reduces the direct solar heat transmission considerably.

You can judge from the table of light and heat transmission through Coolite glass of various thicknesses and surface treatment that the Glare Reducing Coolite accomplishes two important results, heat and glare reduction.

The acid treated surfaces, producing a mat finish, reduce the transmission of direct sunlight by thorough diffusion so that a beam of light, whether from the sun or a high reflecting surface, is so completely broken up that the light is spread over a very wide area and the effect of a spotlight in one's eyes is eliminated.

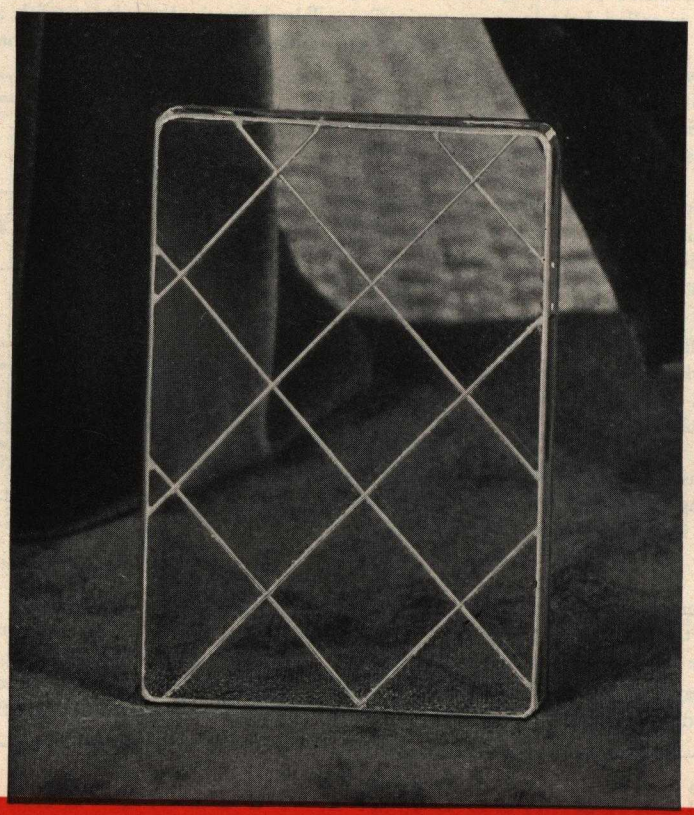


LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO., OAKLAND, CALIF.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PAGE 3

• SPECIFY • **MISSISSIPPI** • GLASS •

"MISCO"



THE LAST WORD IN WIRE GLASS

MISSISSIPPI PRODUCTS

MISCO POLISHED WIRE GLASS
MISCO FIGURED WIRE GLASS
STANDARD POLISHED WIRE GLASS
STANDARD FIGURED WIRE GLASS
ROLLED FIGURED GLASS
POLISHED FIGURED GLASS

HEAT ABSORBING GLASS
GLARE REDUCING GLASS
COLORED CATHEDRAL GLASS
CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS
CORRUGATED GLASS (Without Wire)
ULTRA VIOLET TRANSMITTING (Vitaglass)

Printed in U. S. A.

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